EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 6660, *dated Bangalore,* 22*nd*—23*rd February* 1912.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that red paint will be used for marking all toddy-yielding trees licensed to be tapped in the Mysore State during the official year 1912-13.

Notification No. 7245, *dated* 11*th March* 1912.

NOTICE OF SALE OF FOREIGN LIQUOR LICENSES FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of selling Foreign Liquor under the licenses mentioned in the subjoined schedule during the year beginning 1st July 1912 and ending 30th June 1913 will be put up to public auction by Deputy Commissioners or Revenue Assistant Commissioners or District Officers of the Excise Department or other officers specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioners for the purpose, on the dates and at the places mentioned in the schedule, subject to the conditions hereinafter set forth. If the sales are not completed on the dates fixed, they will be continued on the next following days, close holidays excepted.

2. A deposit of Rs. 20 must be made by each bidder previous to bidding and will be received by the selling officer on the day of sale.

3. The shops will be put up to auction at an upset price of Rs. 150 per annum.

4. Every shop should, as a rule, be sold independently.

5. No person will be allowed to bid for another unless he holds a power-of-attorney from the latter.

6. No shops will be knocked down in the name of two or more persons unless they represent a duly recognised company or firm by means of a power-of-attorney. The selling officer shall refuse to register as a purchaser any one in whose name the bidding has not proceeded.

7. The officer conducting the sale may, at his discretion, refuse to accept the bid of any person on the ground that it is too low or that he has been convicted by a Criminal Court or has previously been guilty of such a breach of the conditions of a license or of a contract under the Excise Regulation or Opium Act, as to render him undesirable as a holder of a license or on the ground that he is insolvent or to prevent arrangements to the detriment of Government interests or for any other valid reason. He may also refuse any bid, which he may consider to be purely speculative, after recording his reasons for doing so. Village officers will not be allowed to bid for or to have any pecuniary interest in shops for the sale of intoxicants within the limits of their villages.

8. The shops will be knocked down to the highest bidder, but the sale will be subject to formal confirmation by the Deputy Commissioner, who shall be at liberty to accept or reject any bid at his discretion. Such formal confirmation will be tantamount to an acceptance of the bid unless revised by the Government for special reasons and will be necessary whether the sale be held by the Deputy Commissioner himself or by any officer appointed by him.

9. In cases of dispute at the time of auction the selling officer's decision shall be final; and if for any reason the highest bid is rejected the next highest shall be taken or the shop resold at his discretion.

10. Tenders after auction shall not generally be accepted. Shops remaining unsold at the first auction shall ordinarily be disposed of by re-auction later on. But the Deputy Commissioner has full discretion on this point.

11. As soon as possible after the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, each person whose bid is accepted shall at once, if so required by the selling officer, or otherwise at the close of the day's sale, make a further deposit of half a month's rent (in addition to the deposit made under condition 2) for each shop unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under condition 2 will be forfeited and the shops will be put up again to auction on the above conditions or otherwise disposed of as the selling officer may determine and the defaulter will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop. In the case of a foreigner, however, the further deposit may be raised to one month's rent in addition to the deposit made under condition 2, unless the initial deposit equals or exceeds two months' rent.

12. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down and who have made deposits as provided in conditions 2 and 11 shall leave their address with the selling officer, in order that the confirmation of the sale may be communicated to that address by a notice, and they shall also deposit* such further sum as with the former deposits will make up two months' rent. Such deposit should be paid into the Taluk Treasury within seven days from the date of communication of the notice of the Deputy Commissioner's acceptance of the bid by its presentation to themselves or to any adult male member of their family at the place of the said address, or by its despatch duly registered by post. They shall then *without unnecessary delay* execute the necessary engagements and take out licenses on the conditions hereinafter set forth. In the case of the purchaser's death after signing the agreement, it will be binding on

* Deposits may be in cash or other approved security.

his heirs and assigns. Should the initial deposit exceed the sum required to be deposited under this condition, the excess will be refunded unless the purchaser is required to make a deposit (twice that sum) under condition 13 *infra*.

13. If on enquiry subsequent to sale the purchaser shall be found to be of doubtful solvency or a foreigner having no sufficient property in the Mysore State, he may be required either to deposit twice the sum prescribed in condition 12 *supra* or to get a surety or sureties, residents of and possessing sufficient property in the Mysore State, to execute a security bond for the due payment of all moneys that may become due by him under the terms of the contract. The bond shall be stamped (Article 32 of Schedule I of the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900) and also registered at the expense of the purchaser if the amount secured exceeds Rs. 1,000.

14. As soon as the sales are over, the sale-conducting officer shall forward a list of the successful bidders to the Amildar of the taluk concerned, who shall enquire into the solvency of and record the amount of deposit or surety required from each purchaser. He should submit the list so prepared to the selling officer within five days of its receipt and the latter should submit the same with his remarks to the Deputy Commissioner for confirmation without delay.

15. On the failure of any person to make deposit under condition 12 or to comply with the requisition under condition 13 *supra* or to execute engagements and take out licenses as aforesaid, the deposits already made shall be forfeited and the shop be resold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

16. Resales effected under condition 15 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder, who will forfeit all gain, and, in the event of loss, will be required to make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the resale. In the latter case the forfeited deposits will be deducted from the loss arising from the resale, and the remainder, if any, will be recoverable from the defaulter in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposits be greater than the loss by resale, the whole of such deposits will be credited to Government. The defaulting bidder will be similarly liable if the privilege is disposed of otherwise than by resale and such disposal results in loss to Government as compared with the original sale.

17. The purchaser of the privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed for breaches of the conditions set forth below, though a formal license may not have been issued to him.

18. The deposit referred to in condition 12 or condition 13, as the case may be, will be taken as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license. If the Deputy Commissioner and the licensee so agree it may be credited towards the last instalment of the khists payable by the latter.

19. The licenses issued under the above clauses will be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The limits within which sales under any license may be carried on will be specified by the Deputy Commissioner at the time of the grant of the license. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) of liquor outside those limits is prohibited, except with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Sales must be conducted in a suitable building.

(3) Two or more foreign liquor licenses can be held by one person. The possession upon any licensed premises of any liquor except that to which the license relates, or of any essence or substance used or capable of being used for colouring or flavouring liquor is prohibited.

(4) A sign-board must be affixed to the front of each shop showing the nature and number of the license under which sales are conducted there and the name of the licensee. These particulars must be legibly painted in the local vernacular and in English. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

(5) All liquor sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated. Nothing shall be added to them either to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose. All officers authorized to inspect shops are authorized to detain any liquor found unfit for consumption or use, or which they may believe to have been tampered with, and all Deputy Commissioners and District Excise Officers are empowered to destroy such as are found unfit for consumption or use.

(6) The sale or transport of liquor, by persons below the age of 16 or by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same are prohibited. The Deputy Commissioner may, when necessary, call for the names of all persons employed or proposed to be employed in shops and forbid the sale of liquor, by any of whom he may disapprove.

(7) No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 9 P.M.* except under special authority.

(8) No drunkenness, disorder or gaming shall be permitted in shops. Entertainments of any kind in shops are also strictly forbidden.

* 9-30 P.M. in the Bangalore City.

(9) No robbers or thieves or disorderly or riotous persons shall be harboured in shops. Intimation of their resort thereto shall be given to the nearest Magistrate or Police officer.

(10) No person shall be harboured in any shop during the night.

(11) Shops situated on or adjacent to the line of march must be closed, if the Deputy Commissioner so orders, while a regiment or detachment of European or Native Soldiers is passing or is encamped in the vicinity, or in times of religious excitement or disturbance. Every shop-keeper shall, on his own motion, close his shop when there is riot or disturbance in the neighbourhood.

(12) The Deputy Commissioners may order the transfer of shops from one locality to another, provided the distance is not more than two hundred yards.

(13) The right is reserved to the Deputy Commissioner to grant "Occasional Licenses" for the sale of liquor, on the occurrence of fairs, festivals, etc., in places in the vicinity of which there are no regularly licensed shops. Such licenses shall ordinarily be granted to the shop-keepers who usually supply the locality or to the representatives of the renter. Their period shall not exceed ten days, and the fee to be paid therefor shall be fixed at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion, unless he decides to sell the same by public auction.

(14) No liquor shall be sold or given—

(*a*) except at shops specially approved by the General Officer Commanding the division (or Independent Brigade) or the officer commanding the cantonment or camp, and then only in respect to such liquors as shall be approved by the same authority in consultation with the local Excise authorities and specified in the license—

(1) to sailors, soldiers and the members of their families, or

(2) to any other person living in barracks;

(*b*) whilst on duty, to any—

(1) camp-follower, member of the Police force, or Officer of the Excise Department,

(2) servant of a Railway Company; or

(*c*) in any circumstances, to any—

(1) European vagrant under escort of the Police,

(2) child under sixteen years of age,

(3) insane person, or

(4) person known or believed to be intoxicated.

(15) No privilege of vend shall be sold, transferred or sub-rented without the Excise Commissioner's previous permission which will only be given if the applicant is prepared to forfeit his deposit already made except in cases where the Excise Commissioner sees reason not to enforce the penalty. Nor, if the Deputy Commissioner so orders, shall any agent be appointed for the management of any such privilege without his previous approval.

(16) No holder of any license will be allowed, without special permission from the Excise Commissioner, to possess or continue to possess any interest direct or indirect in any abkari or opium license in any districts of the Madras or Bombay Presidency under the British Government, or any other Foreign State or Territory or Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(17) Shops must be kept open unless their temporary or permanent closure is authorized by the Deputy Commissioner, and such supply of liquor as the Deputy Commissioner may consider sufficient to meet local requirements must be maintained therein. Shops not opened by dates to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be liable to be resold at the risk of the licensees.

(18) No liquor shall be sold either below or above such minimum or maximum prices as may be fixed for sale of the same in accordance with the law for the time being in force.

(19) No liquor in excess of the quantity prescribed for possession without a license shall be permitted to be removed by any person at any one time from any licensed premises without a valid permit.

(20) True accounts of transactions shall be maintained from day to day in ink in the prescribed form. The accounts and permits shall be in printed books. The account books may be obtained from local Excise officers on payment of cost price. The permit books can be obtained at all Range offices on production of receipts for the payment of the cost price into a Government Treasury. Permits for liquor, received and the counterfoils of permits issued must be carefully filed. The signing of blank permits for subsequent issue is prohibited. The accounts and counterfoils of permits shall be preserved for one year after the period covered by the license and shall be produced when called for by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector of the Excise Department.

(21) Such returns and information as may be required by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time shall be furnished by holders of licenses.

(22) An inspection note-book, with the pages numbered consecutively, for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in, shall be maintained, and be handed over to the Inspector of the Range or any officer authorized by him to receive it on a receipt being given therefor.

(23) The amount for which the privilege has been purchased shall be payable in twelve equal monthly instalments into a Government Treasury on or before the 20th of each month beginning with July.

(24) No remission or abatement of the rent shall be claimable on any account whatever.

(25) Any sum due by a licensee may be collected under the law for the recovery of land revenue or adjusted from the deposit, if any, made by him at the commencement of the lease. He shall be bound to replace any sums adjusted from his deposit within fifteen days of receipt of notice from the Deputy Commissioner.

(26) Power is further reserved to the Deputy Commissioner to suspend licenses in case of failure of payment of kists.

(27) In the event of suspension of a license for failure to pay arrears, the privilege of sale will be resold with effect from the date of issue of license to the new purchaser or otherwise disposed of at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion. All losses on account of suspension and resale or other disposal of the privilege shall be borne by the defaulting licensee, but he shall have no right to gain, if any, which accrues. The whole of the deposit, if any, made at the commencement of the lease will be liable to forfeiture. The officer who has power to suspend the license may, however, at his discretion allow sales to continue pending resale or other disposal of the privilege.

(28) Interest on all moneys due shall be payable at the rate of one pie per rupee per mensem or part thereof.

(29) Infraction of any of the conditions of the license either by a licensee or by any person in his employment will entail on the licensee—

Either (*a*) fine up to Rs. 50,

or (*b*) forfeiture of deposits, if any, and cancellation of license and resale or other disposal of the privilege at the risk of the licensee.

The licensee or his agent may also be prosecuted for the specific offence committed.

The rent for the whole lease shall become due at once when a lease is cancelled under this condition.

Note.—For continuing breaches of a license, continuing fines may be imposed.

(30) Any license may be forfeited and the privilege be resold or otherwise disposed of at the risk of the licensee if the licensee be convicted before a Magistrate of any offence against the Excise Regulation or Opium Act, or of any offence under the Indian Penal Code which, in the Deputy Commissioner's opinion, renders him unfit to hold it. The purchaser of a privilege is liable to the penalties prescribed in this condition if he is convicted of any such offence as above contemplated after the confirmation of the sale of the privilege to him though before issue of a formal license. Forfeiture of any license under this clause shall involve forfeiture of the balance of all deposits after payment to Government of all sums due under the lease.

(31) Licensees are bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner all instances which come to their knowledge of persons employed by them in the manufacture, carriage or sale of liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs, committing breaches of the Excise laws or of engagements entered into by them and to comply with the Deputy Commissioner's orders respecting the continued employment of such persons. No persons who have been convicted under the Indian Penal Code shall be employed in the carriage or sale of liquor without the Deputy Commissioner's previous permission.

(32) Pecuniary dealings by licensees of any kind whatever with officials of the Excise Department are absolutely prohibited.

(33) With the sanction of the Excise Commissioner, any license shall be revocable by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion on giving the licensee fifteen days' notice of such revocation, in which case proportionate part of the fee paid will be refunded.

(34) All licensees shall be bound by any additional general rules that may be prescribed under the Excise laws and, if so required by the Deputy Commissioner or any officer authorized by him, to deliver up their licenses for amendment or for the issue of fresh ones.

(35) The licensee shall be bound to take over any Foreign Liquor which may remain as stock in hand belonging to the outgoing licensees on 1st July 1912 in the shops, paying them such compensation for the same as may be fixed by the Excise Commissioner.

(36) The privilege extends only to the sale of Foreign Liquors of the strengths and brands mentioned in the license. No Foreign Spirits below 15° U. P. shall be sold under the license.

(37) All Foreign Liquors intended for sale under the license should be imported only after obtaining an import permit from the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. Any person otherwise importing Foreign Liquors, commits an offence under Section (6) of the Mysore Excise Regulation and is punishable under Section 55.

(38) The licensee is prohibited from rectifying spirits by purifying, coloring or flavoring or mixing any material therewith.

(39) All receptacles containing superior country beer referred to in Government Notification No. Fl. 8292—S. R. 109-04-2, dated 7th June 1905, shall bear a label showing where it is manufactured.

(40) All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in British India, received or kept for sale must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

(41) The privilege under the Retail "Off" licenses of Foreign Liquor extends to the sale of such liquor only in sealed receptacles in quantities not less than a pint of each kind at a time and not more than two gallons at a time. All liquors should be kept in bottles which must be sealed, wired or secured by capsules or the cork and top of the neck covered by metallic foil. Liquor sold under this license should not be consumed on the premises. No draught Beer or Porter of any kind shall be sold under these licenses.

(42) The privilege under licenses for Refreshment Rooms in which the sale of liquor is combined with the supply of meals or eatables prepared and served in European manner, extends to the sale of Foreign Liquor only in the Refreshment Rooms maintained by the licensee to persons supplied with meals or eatables prepared and served in European manner for consumption on the premises. It will at all times be optional with the Deputy Commissioner to withdraw licenses of this description, if it should appear that the sale of liquor to persons who have not partaken of meals in the Refreshment Room is permitted to such an extent or so habitually that the Refreshment Room may fairly be classed as a tavern. Sale of liquor for removal from the premises will not be allowed under these licenses. The premises to be used for the sale of liquor under these licenses must be at least of the monthly rentable value of Rs. 25. No draught Beer or Porter of any kind shall be sold under these licenses.

Name of town in which shop is to be located	Number and locality	Kind of license	Place of sale	Date of sale
		Bangalore District.		
Bangalore City ...	1. * ...	Retail "Off" license	Bangalore ...	13th May 1912
	2. * ...	Do ...		
		Kolar Gold Fields.		
Kolar Gold Fields	1. Robertsonpet...	Refreshment Room license.	Kolar Gold Fields Magistrate's Court.	17th May 1912
	2. Stevens' Camp	Do ...		
	3. Bowringpet ...	Do ...		
	4. Do ...	Retail "Off" license		
		Mysore District.		
Mysore City ...	1. * ...	Retail "Off" license	Mysore ...	2nd May 1912
	2. * ...	Do ...		
	3. * ...	Do ...		
	4. * ...	Do ...		
		Shimoga District.		
Shimoga Town ...	1. * ...	Retail "Off" license	Shimoga ...	18th May 1912
		Hassan District.		
Saklespur ...	1. * ...	Retail "Off" license	Saklespur ...	23rd April 1912
		Kadur District.		
Chikmagalur Town	1. * ...	Refreshment Room	Chikmagalur	20th April 1912

* *N. B.*—Locality to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner and to be announced at the time of sale.

In the list of officers and recruits declared to have successfully completed the prescribed course in the Excise Training School, Bangalore, during its 7th session, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 7th March 1912, *for* "Abdul Rahiman, M. P." (Serial No. 18), *read* "Abdul Karim, M. P."

Notice dated Camp Mysore, 7th March 1912.

Notice is hereby given to all intending purchasers that the right to vend toddy and arrack near the Cauvery Reservoir Works at Kannambody, on the southern bank of the river during the three months of April, May and June next, under the same rules and conditions as those contained in the sale Notification No. 7976, dated 6th April 1911, will be auctioned near the said works at 11 A.M. on Saturday, the 16th instant.

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police,
in charge of the office of the Excise Commissioner
in Mysore.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Notification No. 2508, *dated 1st March* 1912.

In virtue of the power conferred in Rule III of Government Notification No. 11289—Ex. F. 3-1901, dated 7th January 1902, the power of suspending tree-tapping licenses vested in the undersigned under Section 26 (*a*) of the Excise Regulation, V of 1901, is hereby delegated to the Taluk Amildars of this district.

P. R. W. WETHERALL,
Deputy Commissioner.

MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL FUNDS.

MYSORE CITY MUNICIPALITY.

Notice dated———March 1912.

Notice is hereby given under Section 48, clause (2), of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, that the following Draft Bye-laws having been approved by the City Municipal Council, Mysore, will be taken into consideration with a view to their being brought into force on or after the 1st of May 1912, together with any objection which may be received before the 15th April 1912.

Draft Bye-laws regarding hotels other than native hotels.

I. An hotel other than native hotel includes any premises or part of premises, used or intended to be used for boarding and lodging persons for money.

II. Any person who shall appear, act, or behave, as the person in charge of an hotel, shall be deemed or taken to be the manager or proprietor thereof.

III. All hotels shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) They must be registered and licensed. The license is to be renewed every year.

(*b*) The local Sanitary authority must be satisfied regarding the Sanitary condition of the premises as to cubic space allowed per person, light, ventilation, drainage, provision of latrines, or water closets, cleanliness, etc.

(*c*) There must be arrangements made to provide sufficient and wholesome water for drinking purposes on the premises.

(*d*) Arrangements must be made to protect articles of diet from flies, dust and bad odours.

IV. Any case of infectious or loathsome disease on the premises must be at once reported to the Local Sanitary authority by the manager or proprietor.

V. No person suffering from a contageous, or an infectious, or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed on the premises.

VI. The premises shall be open for inspection to any person authorized by the Local Sanitary authority between sunrise and sunset.

VII. An English and a Kanarese copy of the Bye-laws shall be affixed in a prominent place on the premises so that this may be read by all the visitors.

VIII. Any infringement of the above Bye-laws shall render the offender on conviction liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 500.

J. V. KARVE,
For *President.*